FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1838. [NO. 1093.]

...NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...*y Edward J. Hale*,
...50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
...id during the year of subscription; or
...0 at the end of the year.

...RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...e for the first, and thirty cents for each
...ing publication. Advertisers are request-
...e the number of insertions desired, or
...l be continued till forbid, and charged
...gly.
...tters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Bar...'s Church, Pittsborough, on the first ...day in June, 1838.

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
..., 1838. 92lt.

...ilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watch...leigh Register, Edenton Gazette, and ...n Spectator, will publish the above till ...eeting.

Just Received,

...ASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
...0 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
...barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
..., 1838. 92tf

...n's Domestic Medicine.

...W copies of this popular Medical Book ...amilies, for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,
...N'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, ...plete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The ...tion of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reck... &c.
E. J. HALE.
..., 1838.



Look at this!

...Subscriber respectfully informs the citi...s of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has ...ced the

...& Shoe Making Business

...lace, and by unremitting attention to it, ...share a portion of public patronage. His ...at the foot of Haymount, opposite the ...Mr. George McNeill, where he may be ...all times, giving strict attention to his bu... Persons ordering work may rest assured ...g it at the time promised.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
..., 1838. 92-3wpd

...—BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the ...notice possible. T. J. J.

Notice.

...rtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me ...David Carver, on the 4th instant, for cer...poses therein stated, I am authorized to ...ll Accounts and Notes due the said Car... This is therefore to notify all persons in... to him to come forward and settle the ...th me, without delay, or it will be neces... place their Notes and Accounts in the ...an officer for collection.
WALTER DRAUGHON.
...teville, May 8, 1838. 92 6w

Notice.

...rtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me ...Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for cer...poses therein stated, I am authorized to ...ll the Accounts and Notes due the said ... This is therefore to notify all persons ...d to him to come forward and settle the ...ith me, without delay, or it will be neces... place their notes and accounts in the ...an officer for collection.
P. TAYLOR.
...teville, May 8, 1838.

Notice.

...Subscriber having qualified as Executrix ...the last Will and Testament of the late ...sa A. Troy, at April Term of Anson Coun..., 1838, gives notice to all those having ...s against said Estate to present them for ...t within the time prescribed by law, o... this notice will be plead in bar of recov... all those indebted to said Estate to come ...and make payment.
H. H. STRONG, Executrix.
..., 1838. 92 6w

...te of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

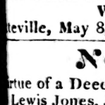
...f Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

...Rhoda Sinclair, ...es. ...Williams and Nancy his ...Wm. McNeil and Sa... his wife, and Calvin R. ...lair. } *Petition for Dower.*

...ppearing to the satisfaction of the Court, ...t the Defendants William McNeil and Sa... wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair, reside beyond ...its of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* ...ublication be made for six successive weeks ...ayetteville Observer, a public Newspaper, ...g said non-residents personally to be and ...before the Justices of the Court of Pleas ...arter Sessions, at the Court to be held for ...unty, at the Court House in Wadesbo... on the 2d Monday in July next, then and ...o show cause, if any they have, why the ...of the Petitioner should not be granted, o... it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ...e as to them.
...ess, Norfleet Drew Boggan, Clerk of our ...urt, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. ...8.
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

...lice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road ...hence to Milledgeville, Macon and Colum... Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock ...ges unsurpassed by any line in the South... ...untry. Great care has been observed in ...ection of Drivers on this line, and none but ...and most experienced men have been em... Passengers who avail themselves of the ...unity of taking this line of Stages, can be ...ely assured of more comfort and expedition, ...an any other line now in operation between ...ta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the ...States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
...gomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, in Jones County, on the Plantation of Mr. JOHN P. DAVES, deceased, about six or seven miles from Trenton,

Seventy or Eighty SLAVES.

This is the most valuable family of Negroes in the State—Amongst them are about 30 or 35 young negro men, and nearly all the others are young and likely women, boys and girls. Also, a large and valuable stock of HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c. Amongst the Horses are a young, large and well-bred Stallion, six blood Mares, and three Colts. Also, all the Implements of Husbandry on the Plantation, together with all the perishable goods and effects, including Corn, Fodder, Pork, &c. &c.

This Sale will be made on a credit of *Nine Months*, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the purchasers giving bond with two securities to be approved by me.

☞ This Sale will commence on the 29th day of May, 1838, and continue from day to day until every thing is sold.

At the same time and place, I will sell at Auction, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the

LANDS AND PLANTATION

Of John P. Daves, deceased, in Jones County, adjoining James W. Howard and Joseph Whitley and others, containing 1600 acres, or thereabouts, more or less. This is one of the handsomest Farms in North Carolina: It is in good order and well improved. Any persons wishing to see the land may do so by applying to Thomas Lee, on the premises.

There is a crop in the ground, and the Subscriber reserves the right of determining at and before the Sale whether he will rent the fields in cultivation, or sell the crop with the Lands Due notice will be given of his conclusion on this point before the Land is put up.

Notice is further given, that on the first day of June, at the late dwelling house of Mr. John P. Daves, deceased, in the Town of Newbern, I shall sell at Auction, on a credit of nine months, with interest from 1st June, 1838, twelve very valuable NEGRO SLAVES, most of them house servants. Also, a handsome pair of bay Horses, well broke and gentle, a Carriage, and all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

At the same time and place, I shall sell the undivided interest of John P. Daves, deceased, in

1300 ACRES OF LAND

On the South side of Trent River, commonly called the Swamp Lands. These lands were patented to Spaight, Daves, and Singleton. The interest of Mr. Daves is believed to be two-thirds of an undivided one-third of the whole of said lands — Also, a vacant Lot in the Town of Newbern, No. 203, at the corner of George and Broad streets. Also, the Lot No. 606, whereon the said Mr. John P. Daves lived at his death, together with the Dwelling House and Out Houses. Also, an undivided moiety of 150 acres of Pine Lands, in Craven County, on the North side of Neuse River. These Lots and Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years with interest from 1st June, 1838. The purchaser in every instance will be required to give security, to be approved by me.

The privilege of a discount at the Banks in Newbern to the amount of $10,000 will be extended to the purchasers at this sale, and notice will be given when the property is set up, which will be sold for notes negotiable at the Banks.

The public are assured that this Sale will be made without reserve, and it is every way worthy the attention of purchasers.

☞ Where any person purchases an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, the credit will be only six months; where the amount is under fifty dollars the credit will be 90 days only, and where it is under 10 dollars, cash.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.,
Executor of John P. Daves, deceased:

N. B. The creditors of Mr. Daves, who have not already notified me of their demands against his Estate, are requested to send me a statement of their claims before the Sale, and where they have *security* communicate it to me at Raleigh, N. C.

[Price of Advertising, $9.] 89-5w

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

AUCTION SALES.

A large Sale of DRY GOODS.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 24th May, at Fayetteville, a large assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,

Now receiving by the brig A. T. Thorn, brig Despatch, and brig St. Lawrence, consisting in part of—Cloths, Sattinetts, Flannels, Erminetts, Lastings, Venetians, Crape Camlets, Camletteens, Mole Skins, Rowen Cassimeres, Pantaloons, corded and striped, White Linen Drills, Brown French Linens, Plaid Linen Drill's, Irish Linens, superior and low priced bleached Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Bombazines, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Sail Duck, Red Padding, Red Flannel, Green Floor Cloths, black and coloured Handkerchiefs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Plaid Muslins, Printed Jaconets, Printed Lawns, French Ginghams, Yellow and Blue Nankeen, Apron Checks, Fancy Prints, Belt Ribbons, Cotton Hose, Marseilles Vesting, Mosquito Netting, Bonnets, Hats, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*
May 1, 1838. 91tf

☞ The Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register will please insert the above, and send their bills to this Office.

20 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
10 do New Orleans SUGAR,
6 do Porto Rico and St. Croix do,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Laguira do,
500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
3 casks London PORTER.
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
May 2, 1838. 91 4w

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By C. J. ORRELL.
February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Benton, dec'd, at the last Term of Anson County Court, in April last, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

W. B. McCORKLE, *Executor.*
Wadesborough, May 1, 1838. 91-4w.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
January 24.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.
April 18, 1838. 89tf
Country Merchants will do well to call.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LOCO FOCO DUPLICITY.—*The Humbug Again!*—The Postmaster General drew a Specie Order on the Postmaster in this city yesterday. Encouraged by the assurance of the Albany Argus, that the Government would aid the Banks to resume, our Postmaster had lately been receiving the bills of our specie-paying Banks. But he was deceived—Kendall's draft was payable in specie. The Postmaster was therefore compelled to draw the specie from the Banks. This shows how much the *professions* of the Administration are worth!—This is worse than "punic faith." Our banks must still encounter the hostility of the Government. The People, really anxious for a resumption, scorn to press the Banks for specie. The Government, anxious to destroy the Banks, in order to erect an "Independent Treasury Bank" upon their ruins, annoy and cripple them with Specie Orders.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

Dreadful Death.—J. Delaw, a young man employed in the Iron Works at Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., drank for a wager a pint and a half of brandy, and soon fell senseless. He was bled, but no blood oozed out of the vein until just as he was about to be buried, which gave rise to a groundless report that he was buried alive or in a swoon.

A valuable Privilege.—A wife in Maine can, by a law of that State, divorce herself from a common drunkard.

A Yankee way of telling a Story.—[A Scene in Court.] Counsel: Well what do you know of this matter! Please state to the Jury what you saw. Witness: I was going along the road with my team, and came up where Dickery and Grub were taking down a pair of bars; I stopped and asked Grub a question, when out came Marm Jones, out of her house with a rolling pin and hit Dickery a dig in his ribs.—Counsel: What was the cause of her striking him? Witness: I do'no unless it was 'cause he was gitting down the bars. Counsel: well what took place then? go on with your story. Witness: When she hit him, Dickery up and give her a lounger right in her mums, for says he, I dont be licked by a woman no how; well says she I do'nt be puckerstoppled in that way, I can tell ye. Counsel: What's that word? I dont understand. Witness: Puckerstoppled (a laugh.) Counsel: What does that mean? Witness: Why, connuk'd, (a louder laugh.) Counsel: Please to explain yourself, what does that mean! Witness: Why as I understand it she did'nt like the feeling of that dab in the chops, so she gin him a piece of her mind on the subject. Counsel: Go on. Witness: Arter that they slat round them pretty lively for a considerable spell. Then they stopped a minute, and begun to jaw—says she, I a'nt going to be skeert. Arter they stood and jawed a spell, Joe Hines come up and axed Dickery what he was doing to Marm Jones. He said he was only fending off her darned old rolling pin. Then the old woman said it want a rolling pin, that she could substanche. And then they snarled a spell, and did up a considerable talk among um, but they didn't tackle again—and that's all I know about it.

Life in New York.—Never ask questions in a hurry.

"Tom! a word with you."

"Be quick then, I'm in a hurry."

"What did you give your sick horse t'other day!"

"A pint of turpentine."

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.

"Well, Tom!"

"Well, John, what is it?"

"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cæsar!"

"So it did mine!"

A well-conceived hint to delinquent subscribers to newspapers, is furnished in the following little anecdote. The Indianapolis Journal states that a merchant of Cincinnati having received an order for some goods from a man in a neighboring State, went to a newspaper office, and having ascertained that the person in question was a subscriber, obtained permission to look at the editor's ledger. Having found that the man had paid his bill every year, and was not in arrears, he expressed himself satisfied with the result of the examination, and attended to all the orders forthwith.

Mr. Simon Miller, son of Capt. Anderson Miller, formerly of this State, was stabbed through the heart a few days ago, in Mississippi, with a Bowie knife. We understand, that the perpetrator of the deed killed with a single blow of the same weapon, the officer who attempted to arrest him.

Louis. Jour.

Out at Last.—At a recent electioneering meeting in Maine, Mr. Justice Preble, a Loco Foco orator, on the occasion, actually "*declared that if the affair of Mr. Cilley were adroitly used, the party would derive far more advantage from his DEATH than he had ever been able to gain for it IN HIS LIFE.*" Such is the vile and atrocious spirit of *Loco Focoism.*

We invite attention to an article in a preceding column from the Fayetteville Observer relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. From it we learn that the Charleston Courier (for we do not take the Courier) expresses a doubt of the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We are surprised that after so much has been said and proved of its truth that any person in the South should doubt its genuineness; but should the Editor of the Courier, so far condescend as to pay us a visit, if he still doubts on the subject, we have no doubt that in the compass of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties we can produce ten, or perhaps more, respectable living witnesses to the fact. If this will not satisfy him we do not know what will.

Charlotte Journal.

A Sensible Man.—Among the acts passed by the Legislature of Maryland at its late session, we notice one to change the name of ANDREW JACKSON Stoddard to JOHN MARSHALL Stoddard. Mr. Stoddard is a man after our own heart, and if we knew where he lived, we would send him the Atlas for one year, gratis, and pay the postage for it besides.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Raleigh Star says, it is a fact worthy of remark, that the Bank of the State of North Carolina, has in its vaults at least half as much specie as all the 26 *associated Banks* of Boston.

A curious Robbery!—The Whip Factory of J. R. Rand & Co., in Westfield, Mass. was broken open, and Whips and Lashes to the amount of $2000 stolen. The officers are in full pursuit, and when the rogues are caught, some of their own plunder ought to be used to "*whip* the rascals naked through the world."

A Household Establishment.—A wife, two children,—a good fire in a cold day,—a rocking chair,—*and* a newspaper.

SPEECH OF MR. BOND, OF OHIO.

This is one of the best Speeches delivered during the present Session of Congress. It points out, in a masterly manner, the inconsistencies of the late and present Administration, in regard to the promised reform, economy, &c. The subject being a proposition to let out the public printing to printers, other than Editors, he shows that Blair of the Globe has received from the Treasury upwards of $220,000 within the last six years.

Commenting on the celebrated "Retrenchment and Reform" Report of Mr. Benton in 1828, we find the following facts among many others:—

When the retrenchment resolutions, which produced the famous report already mentioned, were under consideration, the friends of the then Administration denied the existence of any abuse, but invited investigation, and the resolutions passed almost unanimously. Now, however, when the reformers are in power, and an investigation is proposed, they admit the existence of the evils referred to in the resolution, but resist the inquiry, because, as they allege, the abuse cannot be corrected!

The report alleged that abuses had "taken place from the various and arbitrary manner in which members estimated their mileage." This abuse was ascertained to have been practised by the reformers themselves; and they have continued the practice without any restraint. I will give you, sir, an illustration, which may not be thought inappropriate. In the days of promised reform, the two Senators from the State of Missouri differed in politics; one of them, the great reformer, Mr. Benton; the other, Mr. Barton, who thought the promised reform was a mere humbug. The first session of the twentieth Congress commenced the 3d of December, 1827, and ended on the 26th of May, 1828. These gentlemen severally attended the session; their per diem allowance was $1,400 each, bring 175 days, at $8 per day; but for mileage, reckoning $8 for every twenty miles, Mr. Barton charged $939 20, whilst Mr. Benton charged $1,344 66. Mr. Barton charged his mileage by the great mail route, over land; but Mr. Benton, who was railing out and condemning all abuses, counted his miles by all the crooks and turns and tortuous windings of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers! Mr. Barton was left at home because he did not believe in the propriety of professing one thing and practising another; and Mr. Benton was retained to correct abuses and carry out the great principles of his report on Executive patronage. Ten years have intervened since the session of Congress just referred to; the report sleeps unheeded, and, in the mean time, Mr. Benton continues to count his miles every year by the way of the river, which has given him upwards of $4,000 more than Mr. Barton felt authorized to charge under the same law.

Another precept.—The committee reported that "the privilege of newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated;" and "that the practice too often indulged in by the House of voting to themselves copies of books," ought to be discontinued. The privilege and practice continue, and without restraint.

Precept.—The contingent expenses of this House were reported to be extravagant. During the year 1828, the last of Mr. Adams's Administration, they amounted to $80,000.

Practice.—During the year 1836, the last year of the Jackson reform Administration, this item was $200,000! And, during the year 1837, being the first year of the "successor," who promised to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," these expenses are $210,000! This must be the "magician's way" of working in the rule of reduction—it was certainly unknown to old Thomas Dilworth.

Precept.—The committee, of which, I again repeat, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) was a member, reported that they had obtained information by which they were satisfied "that by a judicious system of reform, instituted by the Executive officers themselves, at least one-third of the (then) present number of clerks in the departments might be reduced with safety to the public interest."

Practice.—The number of clerks has not been reduced in any one of the departments, but, on the contrary, there has been a considerable increase. I will prove it. The State Department, in the year 1828, included the Patent Office, and the whole number of clerks was sixteen: the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers, amounted to $27,750.

The whole number of clerks now employed in the State Department and the Patent Office is forty. The joint salaries and compensation amount to $56,515!!!

The Patent Office, in 1828, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of $1,500, and two clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation was $3,700. It is now under the charge of one of the Reformers; the title of "Superintendent" is exchanged for that of "Commissioner;" and with the change of titles comes the change of salary from $1,500 to $3,000! The number of clerks is increased from two to twenty-four, and the compensation from $1,800 to $21,000; and, not content with one messenger, and his old salary of $400, they provide a salary of $840 for messenger, and then give him an assistant, to whom is also paid $15 per month.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1828, employed eight clerks and two messengers. His salary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to $18,600.

The present Secretary of that Department (and he was taken from the body of reformers, who made proclamation from the Senate Chamber) employs fifteen clerks and two messengers. His salary, and their compensation, amount to $27,100!! A similar result will be found in comparing the present with the former state of the several subdivisions of the Treasury Department. But, by way of "introducing economy and despatch in the Treasury Department," the committee proposed to "simplify the forms of business, and to reorganize its subordinate branches, so as to dispense with one-fourth, if not one-third, of the officers in the Treasury." Now, sir, no reorganization of the Department has yet been attempted. Instead of reducing, they have increased the number of officers; and the forms of business, under the new mode of simplifying, have become so complicated, that the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) now chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared here, during the last special session, that, after fifteen years' experience as a member of this House, he found it difficult to understand these Treasury accounts, and the manner in which the Secretary's Annual Report on the Finances is stated!!

Next, as to the War Department. In 1828, the Secretary of War employed a chief clerk, besides seventeen clerks and two messengers. His salary, and their compensation, amounted to $28,650. The business of Indian affairs was then managed by him also. In 1838, the Secretary of that Department employs, inclusive of the Indian business, about forty clerks, besides messengers. The joint salaries and compensation of the whole amount to $63,810.

In 1828, we hear nothing of a Commanding General's Office, with its clerk and messenger.

In 1838, the Commanding General is allowed a clerk at $1,200, and a messenger at $600 per year.

In 1828, the Adjutant General's Office employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was $2,950.

In 1838, the Adjutant General employs seven clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation is $8,225.

In 1828, the Paymaster General employed three clerks, whose united compensation was $3,900.

In 1838, the salary of the same number of clerks is $4,290, besides the messenger's salary.

In 1828, I have been unable to discover any allowance for clerks to the Quartermaster General.

In 1838, that officer employs in the office at Washington seven clerks, whose united compensation is $7,300.

In 1828, the Ordnance office employed three clerks, whose joint salary was $2,950.

In 1838, the Ordnance office employs nine clerks, besides a messenger, and their aggregate compensation is $9,225.

In 1828, the Subsistence Department employed four clerks, whose joint compensation was $2,950.

In 1838, the Subsistence Department employs four clerks, and a messenger, whose joint compensation is $5,880.

In 1828, the Surgeon General was allowed a clerk, at $1,150 per year.

In 1838, the Surgeon General is allowed a clerk, at $1,366, and a messenger, at $600 per year.

In 1828, the business of Indian affairs was discharged at the War Department, by some one or two of the seventeen clerks which I first mentioned.

In 1838, the Indian business appears to constitute a grand division. We now hear of the "Indian Department," with a Commissioner, whose salary is $3,000, a chief clerk, at $1,600, and eleven clerks, and two messengers, the joint compensation and salaries being $19,400.

In 1828, there was one Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who was paid $1,500 a year, twenty-one Indian agents, twenty-eight sub-agents, and thirty-nine interpreters.

[In 1838 Mr. Bond enumerates a long list of 286 officers in this department, from superintendents, down to blacksmiths, farmers, millers, and miscellaneous agents, at salaries of from $2000 down to $1 per day.]

But even this is not all. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says the list given by him in the Blue Book is not accurate or *complete. He leaves room to add or alter.* Here, indeed, is a display of patronage! Ought we not to be astonished to find this state of things, under an Administration whose friends professed to be shocked at a multiplication of offices, and re published, in the report of this House in 1828, the warning of that Chief Magistrate, who said: "Considering the general tendency to *multiply offices and dependencies*, and to increase *expense* to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge. It is appropriate, too, now, to refer gentlemen to the censure which that report cast on the Secretary of War in 1828, for paying $753 for additional clerk hire in the business of Indian Affairs.

Mr. B. said he was here tempted to name one or two offices in particular, which seem to have been created for special favorites: one of them under the law authorizing the President to sign land patents by an agent, instead of doing it as heretofore, in person. If he could not find time to do this duty, as Mr. Adams and all his predecessors did, then it would have been better to dispense with the signature altogether, as you have done with that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The President's name now is not even written by his proxy, as it should be, but is written by some clerk in the Land Office, and the whole service of the proxy or agent consists in his writing his own name! For this he is paid $1500 per annum. The place is held by one of the President's sons, and it is an indirect mode of increasing the President's salary. The compensation is too high, under any circumstances. For a service requiring neither skill nor talent, and employing a very small portion of this young gentleman's time, he receives a higher salary than many of the Governors and other high officers in the several States do!

Let us next compare the Navy Department. Mr. Southard, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1828, employed in his Department seven clerks, besides the chief clerk. The salary of the Secretary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to $17,250. The Department has been held for many years, and is still managed by Mr. Dickerson, who was a member of the committee, in the Senate, from whom came that famous report on Executive patronage, to which I first referred. He employs eight clerks besides the chief clerk; and his salary, with the compensation of his clerks and messengers, amounts to $18,850. And, at this very session, he demands more clerks, and an increase in the salary of some of those he already has.

The committee censure Mr. Secretary Southard for unnecessary expense in subscription for newspapers for the Department. They specify, under this head, $624 43 for three years. It now appears that Mr. Secretary Dickerson has expended, for newspapers and fashionable books and literature of the times, in *one* year, near $700; and, including similar expenses of the Navy Board, near $950.

The committee also condemn the practice of extra clerk hire. We find Mr. Dickerson not only employing three extra clerks, but, what is far more dangerous, paying extra hire to one of the regular clerks in the Department, enjoying, at the time, a salary of $1,760, but to whom is paid, "for extra services as clerk," the further sum of $429 67, making his salary $9,189 67. Is not this a ready mode of providing for a favorite?

The committee also specify the sum of $466 86, as paid by the Navy Department, in *three years*, for printing, and condemn it as extravagant.

The Blue Book of 1837 shows the Navy Department, under the reformer, Mr. Dickerson, to have paid $9,557 22 for printing in *two years!*

The Committee also reported that a "considerable sum, varying from 100 to $200, was annually expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the purchase of books for his office, most of them having no appropriate relation to the naval service of the country, such as reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications, and the fashionable literature of the day." This usage was, of course, to be abolished. Has it been? I beg leave to read a few items from Mr. Secretary Dickerson's contigent expense account for 1837.

2d volume Repertory of Patent Inventions,	$8 00
2d do Southern Literary Messenger,	5 00
One-fourth of Audubon's Birds,	165 00
Audubon's Birds,	55 00
No. 1, Indian Biography,	6 00
North American Review,	5 00
No. 4, Indian Biography,	6 00
One No. of American Scenery,	75
	$250 75

Here is a display of the "fashionable literature," in which Mr. Secretary Dickerson indulges himself and his clerks, at the public expense. I wish the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) who aided in concocting the report from which I have just quoted, would inform us "what appropriate relation" the books and reviews just mentioned have "to the naval service?" But, what means the item "one-fourth of Audubon's Birds?" Why, sir, I understand that neither of the four Secretaries being willing "to take the responsibility," "as a unit" they agreed to divide it! The cost to the People is the same; it all comes from the "public coffers." And the mode of doing the thing proves that the Secretaries felt that its expediency and propriety were questionable.

By this time, I think it is apparent that the duty devolves on the gentleman from New York, (Mr.

Cambreleng,) not only to account for his voting against the measure in regard to the compensation of members, but also why it is that "a judicious system of reform" has not been instituted by "his friends, the Executive officers themselves," whereby the country might realize what was promised by the gentleman's report—"a reduction of one-third of the number of clerks in the several Departments, with safety to the public interest."

We will now look to the Post Office Department. The General Post Office, as it was then called, had the good fortune not only to escape the censure, but to enlist the praise, of that fault-finding era. I leave it for those who were familiar with the motives and political currents of that day, to account for this. The committee said of it—"The efficiency of this branch of the public service is in a condition highly improved and improving." My first remark on this is, that the Post Office Department passed into the hands of General Jackson in a healthy and effcient state. A few years, under his reform, reduced it to chaos and insolvency. The details of its mismanagement have been long since proved. The evidence is on file here and in the Senate, with the reports of the several committees appointed to investigate its abuses. I refer gentlemen to the files, and will not dwell on the various abuses which were designated and established. Their enormity, coupled with the fact of the borrowing money on public account by the Postmaster General, without law or authority, alarmed the country. But bad as all this was, and used, as the pecuniary patronage had been, to confer personal benefits on favorites, until the disorder and insolvency of the Department became apparent, still the political uses which had been made of the appointing patronage were not disclosed, and now never will be. The present Postmaster General, Amos Kendall, tells us in his account of the late destruction of that Department by fire, that all the books, papers, and files of the Department were saved, except the "files" of the "appointment office," and that these were destroyed!

In the first six years of General Jackson's Administration, about 1300 postmasters were removed from office, and, in most of the cases, without the assignment of any cause. When certain members of the committees of the Senate and House, appointed in 1833-'4, to investigate the abuses of that Department, attempted to get at the files and correspondence of this "Appointment office," with a view to ascertain and report whether the reasons for these removals were prompted by high and just public considerations, or by mere party political expediency, they were denied the right by the head of the Department and by the friends of the Administration, who composed a majority on one of these committees! Was not this inquiry just? I refer you, sir, to Mr. Benton's famous report and bill providing for the disclosure of reasons in case of removal from office. I refer you, Mr. Speaker, to your own remarks, and to those of your friends, in the debate on Mr. Saunders's resolution, which I have already quoted. But, above all, I refer you to the remarks of the illustrious Madison, unrivalled as he was in the knowledge of the letter and spirit of our Constitution and laws, and in purity and honesty of purpose. As early as 1789, in the memorable debate on the power of the Executive to remove from office, he not only denied the right to exercise this power capriciously, and without assigning adequate reasons, but he thought it would be such a bold assumption of lawless power, that he thus expressed himself: "I own it is an abuse of power which exceeds my imagination, and of which I can form no rational conception."

But when Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton (both of whom were on the committee which reported the bill to prevent the abuse of this patronage of appointment) came into power, they changed their tone, if not their principles. Removals from office immediately followed, and they deny any obligation to assign reasons! Is it not strange, too, nay, is it not mysterious, that, in the conflagration of the Post Office, the only papers and files destroyed should be those relating to the exercise, if not the abuse, of the power of removal from office—the very papers which the Postmaster General refused to suffer the Committees of Investigation to examine?

I said Mr. Van Buren changed his tone on this subject. I will at once prove it. The journal of the Senate shows that he was one of the Select Committee who reported the bill already referred to. He entered the office of Secretary of State with the commencement of General Jackson's Administration. One of his first official acts was the removal of a meritorious clerk from his office in that Department, and a *positive refusal to assign a ny reason for it!* The gentleman removed is now a Member of this House, (Mr. Slade, of Vermont,) and the voice of the People has sustained him whom the despotism of Executive patronage sought to destroy.

The manner in which this patronage is abused, and the readiness and almost telegraphic despatch with which the wires of party machinery are felt throughout and from the most distant parts of the Union, may be imagined after reading this laconic note, written by Mr. Van Buren, soon after entering on the duties of Secretary of State, to a gentleman in Louisiana:

"WASHINGTON, April 20, 1829.

"*My dear Sir:* I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st ult. and of informing you that the removals and appointments you recommended were made on the day your letter was received.

"With respect, your friend, &c.

"M. VAN BUREN."

And, so far from being willing to reduce the number of clerks in his Department, as the People were induced to believe would be done, Mr. Van Buren, when called on for that purpose, saw the whole affair through a new medium, and replied: "My opinion is, that there can be no reduction in the number of officers employed in the Department, [of State,] without detriment to the public interest!" And yet the Retrenchment Committee, when Mr. Clay was in that Department, reported "that they felt satisfied that, had the officer at its head concurred with them in the opinion, they might have presented a plan for not only a gradual reduction of the number of clerks, but for an actual increase in the efficiency of their labors."

Another Precept.—This retrenchment report alleged that our diplomatic relations and foreign intercourse were unnecessarily expensive, and recommended "a fixed appropriation for the contingencies of each mission," "in no case exceeding $600, [annually,] to cover the expenses of stationary, postage, office, office hire, and all other contingencies whatsoever."

Let us see the practice. Andrew Stevenson, our Minister at London, is allowed for these contingencies, including "presents to the menial officers and servants of the Court, and others, on his presentation, and at Christmas," $2,098 56, in the space of about a year! The like expenses of nearly all our other foreign missions are in correspondent ratio.

Profession.—The grade of our Foreign Ministers was to be reduced in some instances, especially at Madrid, to a Charge, with a salary of $4,500.

Practice.—A Minister Plenipotentiary has been kept at Madrid constantly, and John H. Eaton is now there on a salary of $9,000, having also received his outfit of the same amount. And during the last session of Congress an attempt was made to *increase* the salaries of all our foreign Ministers!!

I also find that $2,515 are charged for contingent expenses of William T. Barry, late Minister to Spain. Now, sir, it is well known that Mr. Barry never reached Spain, but died on his way there. He, of course, received the usual salary and outfit, and I am at a loss to know what contingent expenses, incurred by him, could justly be charged to the United States.

There appears, also, to have been paid to John R. Clay, in 1836, $3,381 41, as "compensation for certain diplomatic services." This gentleman, at that time, held the place of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh, with a salary of $2,000 a year, and the payment to him of the further sum of $3,381 41 may be justly questioned.

Other items, indicative of extravagance or favoritism, occur in this contingent expense account of foreign missions, but I will not specify them.

It will also be found that, in the days of this "searching operation" and "reform," the standing committees of this House on the expenditures of the several departments attended to their vocation. But, very soon after General Jackson came into power, these committees became so much a matter of mere form that the chairman of one of them declared here, during the last Congress, he had never even thought it worth his while to convene his committee, and he appeared quite surprised, or at all events amused, that any inquiry was expected to be made in regard to the expenses of these departments! This state of things forms a strong contrast with the report made here in April, 1828, by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures in the State Department. He, you know, Mr. Speaker, was a Jackson reformer, like the Select Committee, he found every thing wrong, and promised to correct it. The purchase of books, the employment of a librarian, and many other things, were censured—even the right to purchase a print or likeness of Gen. Washington, to be suspended in the Department, was questioned. How stands the matter now? Why, large sums of money are yearly expended for the library of the State Department, and many books purchased, which are certainly unnecessary.

An item of $100 paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence, or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of foretaste of the hard-money Sub-Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which prevailed before the banks were 'debauched' by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay.

The late eminent and virtuous Attorney-General, William Wirt, did not escape the censure of these indefatigable reformers. He had rendered some professional services, in which the United States were interested, but which were not such as his official station charged upon him. For this service an inconsiderable sum was paid to him, but its propriety was questioned. The salary of the Attorney-General was then $3,500, and he was allowed $800 for a clerk. How stands the case now? The salary of Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, the present Attorney-General, is $4,000, and in 1834 he was paid $4,150 19 for compensation, besides being allowed $1,300 for a clerk and messenger, and $500 for the contingent expenses of his office. The same additional allowance and charge, amounting together to $1,800, is made in 1835. Independent of the increased salary and the enlarged provision for a messenger, whence comes Mr. Butler's right to charge an excess of $150 19 for compensation, besides $500 for contingent expenses? In the year 1836 we heard nothing of contingent expenses, but a provision of $1,407 is made for his clerk and messenger, and for Mr. Butler's compensation that year he received $4,332, when his salary was only $4,000. Why was this excess of $332 paid to him? He appears to have been used as a sort of *Caleb Quotem*. He has been allowed to enjoy the salary of his own office and that of the Secretary of War at one and the same time, being at the rate of $10,000 per year, pursuing too his profession, and receiving its emoluments. No wonder we see in him 'the complying law officer of the crown.'—When did he ever give an opinion contrary to the wish of the President, if he knew what that was? Let me give an illustration. As the story is told, when the Baltimore railroad was about to be located at its termination in this city, the company consulted Mr. Butler on some point as to the right of way, under their charter. After full deliberation, his professional opinion was obtained in writing. It happened that General Jackson felt some concern about the location of this right of way, and he expressed an opinion on the same point, requiring a termination of the road, which the company did not wish, and which Mr. Butler had advised them they need not adopt. Gen. Jackson was furnished with the opinion of the Attorney-General; but, instead of yielding, he endorsed on it, 'Mr. Butler has not examined this case with his usual care; let this paper he referred back to him, with a copy of the charter, for his re-examination.' In due time, sir, the Attorney-General agrees with the President, and gives an opinion in conformity with that which Gen. Jackson had expressed! After this, Mr. Speaker, we need not be surprised at the absurd opinion of Mr. Butler, given as a foundation or justification for Gen. Jackson to pocket the bill repealing the Treasury circular, and which had passed both Houses of Congress almost by acclamation. Nor, indeed, should we be astonished at any opinion of his, unless he should have happened to give one different from what he supposed the President wanted.

I wish, now, to make a few comments on the professions and practice of Mr. Amos Kendall, late Fourth Auditor, and now Postmaster General.—This gentleman, you know, sir, was an eleventh-hour Jackson man. He, however, was among the first who got office; and immediately after his appointment, a letter of his is published, in which, after holding himself and a few friends up as having been persecuted, he exclaims, 'what has Heaven done? So disposed of events, as to make Barry Postmaster General, and myself a mere humble Auditor.' As to Mr. Barry, no matter 'what events' made him Postmaster General, we know that under his management that department was deranged and rendered insolvent!

But now for this 'humble Auditor,' or, as from his own question, he is sometimes called, 'this Heaven-born' Amos. If history does him justice, it will be found that he desired office under Mr. Clay, which, it not being in the power of the latter to provide, Mr. Kendall espoused the cause of General Jackson.

In this letter of Mr. Kendall, he says:

'I feel bound by my obligations to my country, and by the pledges so often repeated by all the principal men of our party, to promote, with all my talents and industry, the reforms which the People demand. I will prove that our declarations have not been hollow pretences. Besides, I hold the interference of Federal officers with State politics to be improper in principle.'

For the reform under this last paragraph, I refer you to Mr. Kendall's letters and toasts sent to various political meetings and dinners throughout the country, for a few years past, on the eve of State elections.

When Mr. Kendall entered upon the duties of his Auditor's office, he caused to be published in the United States Telegraph, the then official organ, a letter, in which he says, 'The interest of the country demands that this office shall be filled with *men of business*, and not with *babbling politicians*.' Sir, the whole letter was the work of a *babbling* politician, expressly designed for political and demagogue ends, which the writer, in the same breath, said he had quit and left for others! I will read a few passages from it. "In five days I have returned to the post office twenty letters and three pamphlets, enclosed to the Fourth Auditor, and directed to other persons!' How long after this letter was it before Mr. Kendall, for the purpose of building up the Globe newspaper, and the fortune of his friend Francis P. Blair, (another eleventh-hour Jackson man, whom he had brought from his former residence at Frankfort, Kentucky,) sent under his frank to Kentucky, and perhaps elsewhere, the prospectus of this newspaper?

In that same letter Mr. Kendall also says:

'Upon entering this office, on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them, I counted sixteen different papers, all of which I was told were subscribed for by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treasury.'

He sent them back, as he then stated, with a note to each; of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24, 1829.

SIR: Not believing that I am authorized to charge the Government with subscriptions to newspapers and other publications, which are not useful to me in the discharge of my official duties, and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your journal in settling the accounts of the U. States Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue sending it to this office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is a fine display of the 'pride, pomp, and circumstance' of office, if not of official insolence. But yesterday he was himself the editor and publisher of a newspaper: he next appears, in his own language, an 'humble Auditor.' But, sir, does not the letter just read show that he had forgotten his humility, and become puffed up with official consequence!

Why did he not simply tell his brother editors, in brief and respectful language, that he had discontinued the subscription for their paper?

But a further thought is suggested by this letter of Mr. Amos Kendall, and his reason for discontinuing newspaper subscriptions. He is now, sir, Postmaster General. Suppose we look at the statement of the contingent expenses of his office for the last year. Do you think we shall find any subscriptions for newspapers there 'paid for out of the Treasury?' Listen to a few items:

Southern Literary Messenger,	$10 00
New York Journal of Commerce,	10 00
Alleghany Democrat,	14 81
Pennsylvanian,	8 00
Indian Biography,	6 00
Metropolitan Magazine,	8 00
Three copies of the Daily Globe!!!	30 00
Richmond Enquirer,	5 00

Sundry others which I will not stop to name: the whole number being twenty or upwards, and the total of subscription within a small fraction of $200! He was frightened at a pile of 16 newspapers, but he can now take 20 at a dose! Can it be possible that a man, who came into office declaring, like the Pharisee of old, that 'he was not like other men," and would even 'tithe, mint, and cummin,' begins already to 'neglect the weightier matters of the law?" What becomes of his inflated promise to 'prove' that his 'declarations had not been hollow pretences?' Of what value was his declaration, made in his letter before referred to, and in which he says, 'Vain I may be, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not an empty sound, and is not to apply merely to a change of men?' Why, sir, I quote as a reply to these questions his own words, in another passage of his own letter: 'The world will know him at last, and assign him his true rank.' 'Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain.'

Among Mr. Kendall's reforms may be mentioned his leading agency in the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. To effect this, he carried on a system of 'billing and cooing' with the State banks, and, in the language of a certain Senator, (Mr. Benton,) 'debauched them.' 'Yes, sir, debauch is the word.' I apply it to the Government and banks, though the Senator thought the People had been debauched, and applied it to them. For this work of 'debauch,' which proved so serious a curse to the country, this agent was employed thirty-two days, and was paid for this service the sum of $316 11, being about ten dollars a day for a job which has occasioned much of the embarrassment under which the country now labors. He got $10 a day for doing this injury to the Public—a hard-working laborer finds it difficult to get his dollar a day. But still, Mr. Kendall belongs to the 'democratic party,' and whilst he received his $10 a day for that work, he also received the regular salary of his office. This appears to be an established usage of this Administration. The case of the Attorney General is already mentioned. The reports from the Departments show several other cases, though I will now only add that of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was for a while acting Secretary of War, and during this period drew the salaries of each office, being at the rate of $9,000 a year.

But, Mr. Speaker, no man better knows all the uses of office than Mr. Kendall. I have read a political tract, written, I think, by Dean Swift, entitled somewhat in this way: 'The convenience of a place at Court, or a sure mode of providing garments for a whole family.' Mr. Kendall appears to understand the '*modus operandi*' of this matter. The printed list of clerks in his Department exhibits his father-in-law and two nephews, with salaries of $1,000, $1,200, and $1,400; and thus we see a family provision of nearly $10,000 a year, including his own salary. But Mr. Kendall is not the only officer who thus takes care of his own household. If provision of this kind be evidence of 'faith,' few of them will be found 'infidels.' The President's son has an office, which I have already mentioned, of $1,500 a year. The Secretary of State's son, until very lately, held the place of District Attorney in Alabama. A near relation by marriage of the Secretary of the Treasury has a comfortable annuity of $1,400 in the Navy Department; another holds the appointment of naval officer in Boston, with a salary of $3,000 per year, besides being President of the Lafayette Bank of that city; and a third is the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of that city, which became a special pet under the pet bank system. These gentlemen would all make excellent sub-Treasurers!

Mr. Bond said, when the proposition for retrenchment was under consideration here in 1828, the friends of Mr. Adams, by way of proving that he and they desired every just economy and reform, pointed to his Message recommending it. How were they answered? Why, sir, Mr. Ingham, who soon afterwards was made Secretary of the Treasury, said it was indeed true that the Message did recommend it, but he wanted to see more practice and less profession in this matter. There were no specified reforms found in the Message; he could only find there one of those formal recommendations, which were as unmeaning, he said, as the words 'your humble servant' at the foot of a letter. Mr. Randolph, in the same debate, used this language, on the subject of retrenchment and reform:

"The President did recommend them, in one of those lofty generalities with which all sermons, political or religious, abound; which might be printed in blank, like law process, and filled as occasions might require. But, sir, (said he,) I am for looking at the practices, and not at the precepts of the parson, political or religious."

Mr. Bond said this rule of Mr. Randolph was perfectly just; it was thus shown, too, to be avowed by this Administration, and he was willing to judge them by their own rule, and thought to this they ought not to object. He would leave it to the House and to the People to say whether the 'practices' of this Administration 'had conformed to their precepts."

Was the recommendation in General Jackson's inaugural address of those 'lofty generalities' just spoken of, and defined by Mr. Randolph? The 'Unit Cabinet' must have lost the art of reading, otherwise 'reform' was not quite so 'legibly inscribed' as the General imagined. That patronage of the Federal Government which was said to be brought into conflict with the freedom of State elections has greatly increased, and is still unrestrained, in the same conflict.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) has for years labored to bring this House to the consideration of a bill to secure the freedom of elections, and thus carry into effect the recommendation of General Jackson's inaugural address. Able as that gentleman is, and untiring as he has been in his efforts, the measure proposed by him has received the frowns instead of the favor of this Administration. He and the venerable Senator from the same State (Mr. White) were the early and devoted friends of General Jackson, and they still desire to carry into practical effect the principles which they, with General Jackson, profess to be governed by. They feel and know the imminent danger which threatens the country, in the increased strength of the patronage of office. They see, and we all see, that the office-holders are 'abroad in the land.' For a description of this growing phalanx and its powerful incentive to action, I will draw on high authority. A member of the Senate, (Mr. Grundy,) a zealous friend of General Jackson, the evidence of which has been already given in his own words, held this language, when aiming to pull down the old Administration: 'When I see (said he) an office-holder interfering in elections, it has occurred to me that he was thinking of his salary, and is, therefore, an unfit adviser of the People.'

Mr. Speaker, that which occurred to Mr. Grundy no doubt often occurred to you at the same period. The proposition is a very natural one, and I think that recent events have strengthened rather than impaired its truth. But I beg the further indulgence of the House while I read what another distinguished friend of General Jackson said, when debating the subject of retrenchment and reform on this floor. I allude to Mr. Buchanan, now a Senator from Pennsylvania, and, with his continued and growing devotion to the party, what he said will certainly be considered "orthodox." I find, by that debate, that he said it was well known

"That when a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders (said he) are the *enlisted soldiers* of that Administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long rankle in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and bearing disappointment with patience they know will present a new claim to office at a future time."

This passage of Mr. Buchanan's speech proves him to have been an observer of men and things, and familiar with the leading principles of human action. He dreaded the consequences of the selfish spirit of the office-holder, and induced the country to believe that Gen. Jackson and his friends would provide a suitable restraint upon it. But I fear, sir, the People will be left to conclude that this gentleman is one of those "political parsons" described by Mr. Randolph, whose "practices" do not correspond with his "precepts." It is certain that under the favorite Administration of the gentleman and his friends, the office-holders have received new life, instead of a check. But I must yet point out another discrepancy between Mr. Buchanan's profession and practice. In the same debate, he reviewed, with censure, several of the foreign missions, that to Russia included; and particularly condemned any practice allowing a minister to "return after one year's absence." His language is: "If such a practice should prevail, our ministers, in violation of the spirit of the existing law, will receive, by adding the outfit to the salary, $18,000, instead of $9,000, for one year's service." "I am," said he, "against the practice." This, Mr. Speaker, was his precept. But, sir, in a brief space of time, after condemning and saying "I am against the practice," we see him take the bounty, and become one of the "enlisted soldiers" whom he had described, and go on a foreign mission to Russia, where, after staying "a twelve month and a day," he pockets the "$18,000, instead of $9,000, for a year's service," and comes home!

Indeed this mission to Russia seems to have been specially dedicated by "the party" to short terms of six and twelve months, for the advantage of some of the "enlisted soldiers" described by Mr. Buchanan. In this way, the cost of that mission has been inordinately increased; and it is high time that this drain on the public Treasury for private benefit should be checked.

Sir, has not the country been disappointed? Have not the People been deceived and allured by specious and vain promises? Has not the Federal Executive patronage inordinately increased, and is it not still unrestrained? Is not the power over it abused and perverted? Do not the expenses of our General Government far transcend in amount all our past history? Why are these things so, and why has not this "plague been stayed," Mr. Speaker, according to your plighted faith? I will tell you why, sir, but I prefer doing so in the language and illustration of one of your own friends, Mr. Buchanan, of the Senate, to whom I have before referred. In his speech here, to which I have already alluded, and when he was assaulting the (then) Administration, he thus exclaimed: "The very possession of power has a strong, a natural tendency to corrupt the heart. The lust of dominion grows with its possession; and the man who, in humble life, was pure, and innocent, and just, has often been transformed, by the long possession of power, into a monster. In the sacred Book, which contains lessons of wisdom for the politician as well as for the Christian, we find a happy illustration of the corrupting influence of power upon the human heart. When Hazael came to consult Elisha whether his master the King of Syria, would recover from a dangerous illness, the prophet, looking through the vista of futurity, saw the crimes of which the messenger, who stood before him, would be guilty, and he wept. Hazael asked, 'why weepeth my lord?' The prophet then recounted to him the murders and the cruelties of which he should be guilty towards the children of Israel. Hazael, in the spirit of virtuous indignation, replied: Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?' And Elisha answered, 'The Lord hath shown me that thou shalt be King over Syria.' This man afterwards became King by the murder of his master, and was guilty of enormities, the bare recital of which would make us shudder."

How true, and, alas! how applicable is this sacred illustration to those who invoked its use in elevating themselves to power!

Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that some inspired Elisha had been present when you and Mr. Buchanan, with others engaged in the debate which has been referred to, and, moved by the sympathetic tear of the prophet, you had asked, "Why weepeth my lord?" how would you have been astonished in being then told what the People of this country have since realized!

Imagine, sir, the inspired one looking through the vista of a few brief years and saying, You will be placed in power, but will greatly increase the amount of all public expenditures. You will use the offices and patronage of the country for private and not for public good. You will create offices for favorites. You will enlarge all Executive power. You will deny the right to call for reasons on a removal from office, and in a few years will remove more than 1500 persons from office for opinion's sake! You will derange and corrupt the Post Office Department, which you now admit to be sound, and you will not reform any of your designated abuses in the other Departments. You will appoint more members of Congress to office in four years than has been done in all the past history of the Government. Your bill for the abolition of the power and patronage over the Press will sleep the sleep of death. You will retain "the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power in the hands of the President, and will not suffer them to change position and take post on the side of the People." You now censure a small appropriation to purchase some additional furniture for the President's house, but you will furnish that house in luxurious style for Gen. Jackson, who will be succeeded by Mr. Van Buren; and he, not content with the second-hand furniture of his predecessor, will cast it off and make his entry into the edifice, with one appropriation of $7,300 for alterations of the house and superintendence of the grounds, and another appropriation of $20,000 for new furniture; and this, too, in the very year when your public treasury will be bankrupt. You will increase the expenses of foreign missions and suffer your Ministers to return home on such brief service as will show their appointments to have been made for individual gain rather than public good. You will increase the contingent expenses of this House from $80,000, the present annual amount, to $210,000. You will add to the like expenses of the Senate and to all other public expenditures in the same ratio; and the sum total for the whole total civil list and ordinary appropriations of the Government, which is now $12,163,438, will be increased from time to time under your boasted reform, until it shall exceed thirty millions per year!

You now question the right of a Department to purchase a print or likeness of the immortal Washington, but will decorate every room in all the Departments with portraits of Martin Van Buren. You will, by means of the 'office holders,' the 'enlisted soldiers,' as you have just called them, bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections and you will resist the bill that shall be brought in to secure the freedom of those elections. You, Mr. Randolph, will go upon what you now call a 'sleeveless errand,' and, after saluting the Emperor of Russia, will make a pleasant sojourn in 'old England,' and return to your estate in Virginia. You, Mr. Buchanan, will become 'an office-holder and enlisted soldier,' go on the very mission to Russia which you are now censuring, and will pocket the $18,000 for 'a twelve-month and a day's' service. You, (to the gentleman from New York,) Mr. Cambreleng, will oppose a vote against the very measure which you now report and recommend, for reducing the pay of members, as a means of shortening the session of Congress. You, Mr. Stevenson, will be made Speaker of this House, and appoint its committees, and dispense its rules, with the promise of a foreign mission in your pocket. You, Mr. Benton, will vote to lay on the table the bill which you now report to take the patronage of the press from the Government, and your report on Executive patronage, with its six accompanying bills so imposingly introduced, will prove to have been but as 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals!' You, Mr. Van Buren, who now, as a member of the committee on Executive patronage, report a bill requiring reasons to be assigned for removing an incumbent from office, will be made Secretary of State, and in due time President, but from the moment you obtain power, you will forget your bill, and not only violate but refuse to be governed by its principles. You, Mr. Dickerson, also a member of that committee, will be made Secretary of the Navy; but the Department will be so mismanaged under your direction, that it will be truly said of you on the floor of Congress, 'there is none so poor as to do him reverence.' You, Mr. Woodbury, will take first the Navy and then the Treasury Department, and, under your supervision, an attempt to humbug the People with the promise of an exclusive hard money currency will result in the banishment of all specie, a bankrupt Treasury, and a circulation of shinplasters and Treasury notes.

Imagine, then, Mr. Speaker, such a response to have been made at the period of time which I have suggested. What would have been your reply, and what would Mr. Buchanan, who made the scriptural allusion, have said? Methinks I almost see and hear him exclaim, Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?

We are told that, notwithstanding the indignation of Hazael, he reached the throne of Syria by murdering the King his master, and soon committed all the enormities foretold by the prophet!

Sir, I fear that, in despite of the protestations of Amos Kendall, the promised "reform" was "an empty sound," "intended to apply merely to a change of men." But I leave it for this House and for the People of this country to judge whether their confidence has not been betrayed and their hopes disappointed.

NEW YORK, May 11.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of April, the editors of the New York Daily Express are put in possession of copious files of Liverpool papers to the 20th, and London to the 19th, containing late commercial and shipping intelligence.

The arrivals of vessels from the United States was unprecedentedly numerous, being about sixty ships, principally with cotton. The receipts of this one article, must have been nearly a hundred thousand bales in two weeks. Notwithstanding the large importations, cotton fell off only ⅛d. up to the 14th, and from that date to the 20th prices were well sustained.

There had been a very severe gale on the coast. Vessels went ashore and a number of lives lost.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Coronation.—The London Gazette contains a proclamation on the subject of the coronation. All the ceremonies that have hitherto taken place at Westminster Hall are to be dispensed with; and such part only of the solemnity and ceremony as is usual upon the coronation of Kings and Queens of this realm, solemnized in Westminster Abbey, shall take place. There will, therefore, be neither banquet nor procession. The alleged cause of the curtailment is a desire to be economical. The arrangements have been directed to be "as much abridged and as *economical* as might be compatible with a strict regard to the solemnity and importance of the occasion."

The England has on board £152,500 or $677,000 in specie. This is a very large sum and is good evidence that shipments continue from some source or other. We should be quite as well pleased to see our imports cease. The instant so much specie is drawn out of England as to affect the money market, that instant our great staple cotton, must fall more and more.

The London Morning Chronicle says "it is said, that apprehensive of the consequences of the misunderstanding with the Bank of the United States, the Directors of the Bank of England have absolutely forfeited the policies of insurance upon a very large amount of money. Taken at the lowest calculation, at one per cent, there is a dead loss on this head, we are informed, of 15,000*l.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 14.

The import for the week is 58,348 bales; namely, 52,987 from the United States, 4553 from Brazil, 574 from Peru, and 434 from the West Indies. The sales of the week are 20,500 bags, of which there are taken on speculation 1500 bags of American, and for export 900 American and 650 Surat. The prices of American Cotton are lowered ⅛d per lb.; in the prices of the other kinds the reduction is only ⅛d per lb.

APRIL 16.—There was a very moderate demand for Cotton on Saturday, and the sales were about 2000 bags at previous rates. To-day 2580 bags were sold at rather declining prices, and the market closed heavily.

APRIL 19.—The sales since Friday amount to 12,000 bags, of which 2,500 are sold to-day. In prices there is no alteration. The arrivals are 9 vessels from New Orleans, 3 from Mobile, 6 from Savannah, 1 from New York, 1 from Egypt, and 1 from Bombay.

A New Mammoth Bank.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday, after deploring the want of banking capital in that city, apprises us of a prospect for a new Bank in the following terms:

We rejoice, however, to hear, that there is now a prospect that this great evil will ere long be remedied. Since the passage, by a whig legislature, of the general bank law, our leading capitalists have been engaged in frequent and anxious consultations, with a view of constituting such a bank as New York wants and must have: and we have the pleasure of assuring the public that the preliminaries have been so far adjusted, that the work will go on. We shall have a bank of forty to fifty millions—a bank that will take the load of the union—and which, in the absence of a national bank, will be the next best engine of currency to such an institution.

With such a bank New York will soon again resume her onward career as the commercial queen of the West; the clouds yet hanging over her prosperity will be dispelled; and her proud pre-eminence will be sustained.

The Newspaper.—A newspaper taken in a family, seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events that are passing in the busy world—it is a never failing source of amusement—and furnishes a fund of instruction that will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the ranks of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who, possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded with children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity, and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of censure from his intelligent neighbors.

WILMINGTON, M…

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RA… COMPANY.

The regular annual meeting of … holders of this Company met in W… on the 7th instant, and adjourned … day afternoon.

The meeting was organized by … Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, … Chair, and appointing Messrs. John … and Housted, Secretaries. Gen. … Owen was unanimously re-elected … of the Company, and the old Direc… again chosen without a dissentient … Messrs. Jas. S. Battle, Richd. W… E. P. Hall, and J. Cassidy, the … rectors on the part of the State, have … appointed for the ensuing year, … Board now stands,

JAMES OWEN, Pres…

A. LAZARUS, P. K. DUDL…
A. ANDERSON, Dr. T. R. W…
W. B. MEARES, ROBERT C…
Directors chosen by the Stock…
E. P. HALL, R. WASHIN…
J. CASSIDY, J. BATTLE…
Directors appointed by the …

Col. Andrew Joyner was the … behalf of the State. So large a … stockholders has never before … North Carolina, and we think we … in predicting the happiest results … confidently anticipated from the … energy manifested by all.

That the work will be soon … happy conclusion we have not a … we sincerely hope and believe … spirit manifested by this meeting will … diffuse itself throughout the … It is absolutely impossible that … ligent gentlemen present at this … can fail to engraft upon the resolu… tions of the State in which they … same ardent desire to improve the … tion, and elevate the character … Carolina, by developing the rich … which are now buried within her …

There were about fifty delegates … representing 4,668 shares of … and Col. Joyner, representing the … the State.

The following counties were … in the meeting:—Halifax, Nash, … Green, Lenoir, Johnston, Wayne … Bladen, Brunswick, and New …

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

OUR TRIP.

We make no apology for giving … ers some observations relative to … to Wilmington, where may be … a fair sample of good old North … hospitality and kindness, as … the staunch Democratic counties … Hanover, Duplin, and Sampson, … which we passed and paused. … no apology we say—for these … relate to improvements, most of … interesting to our citizens generally.

And first, as to the Wilmington … Raleigh Rail Road. There are … this road graded from Wilmington … continuous line, besides about … detached pieces between the … the 55 miles and Waynesborough … all the *heavy* grading between … and Waynesborough is completed … that are to be filled in are mostly … work. At the Roanoke end, … graded to Enfield, 12½ miles … ifax, and the superstructure … pleted; this, with the 7½ miles … fax to Weldon, already finished, … 20 miles at the North end of … which will be in use by the middle … and probably earlier. At the … end, the rails are now laid and … the iron, for about 43 miles, and … more are in a state of forwardness … ber being dressed and most of it … The necessary iron is hourly … which can be spiked down at the … mile per day. It is confidently … that the road will be finished to … Court House road, before the expiration … the month of July next, and that … motive and train will cross the … Christmas.

Of the steam boats owned by … ny, we shall not attempt a description … can give dimensions, speed, … but it is difficult to enumerate the … elegancies and conveniences of … Steam Packet. There are two … the Boston and the North Carolina. … *Boston* is 148 feet long; 28½ … hold; burthen 380 tons, and draws … water, when loaded. She has two … with copper boilers, each 75 horse … and finished in the best style of … ship. The *Boston* has three cabins … sides state rooms, and can accommodate … 300 passengers.

The *North Carolina* is 167½ … 24 feet beam; 9½ feet hold; burthen … tons, and draws 5 feet water, when … Her engine is 106 horse power, … per boilers, &c., of the most approved … struction. She has a ladies' and … tlemen's cabins, besides the … state rooms, and can accommodate … 100 passengers.

At present, the boats run (between … but two trips each week. A new … similar to the *North Carolina* will be … pleted in July, when three trips per … to Charleston, will be made. The … *Carolina* has been running since … December last; and although the … has positive orders to run no risks … weather, she has lost but two trips … regular days.

The *North Carolina* cost nearly … thousand dollars; the *Boston* about … five thousand. The *Boston* has … in two severe gales, and made a … each time, without any difficulty.

The only buildings as yet erected … company, are a machine shop, 150 … feet, of brick, covered with slate; a … rary wooden building for blacksmiths' … carpenters' shops, and a wood shed. … ther buildings will be erected as the … progresses. There are, as yet, but two … comotives on the road; but two more … manufactured in Richmond, Va., are … expected.

The habits of the operatives on this … are strictly *temperate*; we think this an … portant matter; none but temperate … sons should be trusted with the … ment of locomotives, steam boats, … ges. Were this universally the case, … dents would be much less frequent.

Business is unusually dull on the …

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1838.

The Elections—Another State redeemed!—The Express slips from the New Orleans Bulletin of Tuesday and Wednesday last, bring the gratifying intelligence that Prentiss and Word are both elected to Congress from Mississippi. This is better than we expected; our information having led us to fear, that the personal popularity and long service of Mr. Claiborne would have ensured his election. But even these have not preserved the party from defeat, in a State which they would never have lost but for their own insane policy.

The aggregate vote has not come to hand, but the result is admitted by the Van Buren papers in Mississippi, and the majority said to be "large."

Virginia.—It is still doubtful whether the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot, but beyond a doubt that they have a handsome majority in the House of Delegates.—They have secured 71 members of that body, the Sub-Treasuryites 41, and the Conservatives 16, with 6 yet to be heard from. The Whigs must get 3 of these 6 to have a majority on joint ballot, or 2 to make a tie. Last year the Van Buren majority in the House was 40, and on joint ballot 48. If the whole Senate were chosen annually, like the House, the State would have been thoroughly revolutionized. And if the doctrine of instruction, as preached by the party in Virginia, were any thing but preaching, the Van Buren Senators, whose districts have repudiated their politics, would feel themselves instructed to vote for a Whig Senator to Congress, and for Whig measures. But it will not be so. The doctrine is only intended to operate upon Whigs.

The contest between Slaughter & Banks, for Congress, it is now said, will probably go back to the people for settlement. The election in Green county was not held according to law, and in Madison county there are said to have been bad votes for Banks sufficient to turn the scale in favor of Slaughter.

Candidates—Cumberland County.—We are authorised to announce John McLean, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the Senate; and John Winslow, Esq., in the Commons, of the next Legislature.

Some other gentlemen are said to be out, but we have no authority to announce them.

Columbus County.—We learn that Augustus Smith, Esq. is the Whig candidate for the Commons in this County.

Dr. *Dishongh* is a candidate to represent Onslow in the next House of Commons.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The trial of William M. Anderson, for the murder of Jas. M. Allen, at Cumberland Superior Court, last week, resulted in a conviction for manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced, on Saturday, to be branded, and to suffer six months imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Troy, and the defence by the Hon. Robert Strange, Louis D. Henry and David Reid, Esqs.

At this Term, William F. Strange, Esq. having resigned the office of Clerk and Master in Equity, Archibald A. T. Smith, Esq. was appointed to succeed him.

Charleston.—The Mayor has acknowledged the receipt of the following amounts for the relief of the sufferers, viz:

W. J. Bennett, lumber to the value of	$1000
Messrs. Fort, Townsend & Mendenhall,	500
Citizens of Wilmington, N. C.	1100
H. Hutchinson, Cashier Hamburg Bank,	100
W. Abbott, manager of New Theatre, Chas'n.	50
Theodore Gaujahn,	50
An Anonymous Contributor,	50
Town Council of Columbia,	3000
City Council of Augusta, Georgia,	2000
Citizens of Fayetteville, N. C.	1000
City Council of Savannah, Georgia,	8000
John Parker,	500
Charleston, by the Council,	10,000
By the citizens,	26,303
Citizens of Augusta,	4,414
Citizens of Columbia,	6,220
Robert Latta, Yorkville, S. C.	500
Chancellor Johnson, Newberry,	100
Camden, S. C.	1150
St. Bartholomews,	500
A gentleman at Society Hill,	50
Berners B. Sanes, Beaufort, S. C.,	100
A gentleman at Walterborough,	200
George Parrott, Hamburg,	100
T. J. Ivy, of Steam Packet Boston,	20
A gentleman at Camden,	50
U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania,	20,000
Citizens of Cokesbury village,	550
John Gibson, Darlington District,	100
Thos. R. Vardell,	100
A gentleman at Norfolk,	40
H. L. Jeffers, Hamburg,	25
Miss Harriet Pinckney, Charleston,	500
Citizens of Abbeville,	500
Wm. Barker, Charleston,	50
W. W. Starke, Hamburg,	100
Jas. H. Adams and W. Weston, Columbia,	200
Total, so far,	$89,722

Governor Butler has called upon the Legislature of South Carolina to meet on the 28th inst. to take into consideration such measures as may be expedient for the public benefit. He commences his proclamation as follows:—

"The recent fire at Charleston laid waste 145 acres of the most populous part of the city—has destroyed buildings and their contents, valued between 3 and 4 millions of dollars—has deprived great numbers of industrious men of the means of re-instating their property prostrated in the common devastation. It has greatly injured all the insurance offices, and rendered bankrupt others in the State, (the amount of property insured elsewhere being comparatively small.) It has deprived the bank debtors not only of the means of paying their present debts but of procuring future loans and facilities, now more than ever greatly needed, and in cases absolutely indispensable to save the unfortunate debtor from utter destruction. It has put to hazard the ultimate success of our great national plans of improvement, *the western rail road*, and the *domestic importing company*; and with these, it threatens to jeopardise the future prosperity and the high character and standing of the State, which has so nobly patronised these wise and extensive schemes of public improvement."

The members of the Charleston Bar have agreed to continue over to next term all civil suits on the Docket—a generous sacrifice of their own private interest to the public convenience.

The City Councils have passed an Ordinance forbidding the erection of any wooden building on the burnt district, a measure of wise precaution, and calculated to increase the value as well as the security of property.

Mr. Bond's Speech.—The reader's attention is particularly directed to the difference between profession and practice, as illustrated by the promises and performances of the late and present Administrations.

Great Clay Meeting.—A meeting of from six to ten thousand citizens of Philadelphia was held on the 7th inst., at which Mr. Clay was enthusiastically nominated for the Presidency. The Inquirer says, the meeting was composed, in great part, of "the working men of Philadelphia—old and sterling Democrats—some of whom had heretofore been active in the ranks of the administration.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have received the March number of this able periodical, which presents, as usual, a most attractive table of contents. It is always welcome.

We have also received the April number of the Knickerbocker, the best American Magazine, in our judgment, that is published.

For either of these, or the Southern Literary Messenger, we shall at all times be happy to forward subscriptions, deeming the circulation of well conducted periodicals of that class not less beneficial than the light but effective newspaper sheet.

CONGRESS.—On Tuesday the 8th, the death of another Member of the House, the Hon. Joab Lawler, of Alabama, was announced, and the two Houses immediately adjourned till 12 o'clock on Wednesday, when they met to attend his funeral. He died after a very short illness of pleurisy.

On Wednesday, nothing was done, except to attend the funeral.

On Thursday, the House disposed, for the present, of the reports on the duel, by ordering them to lie on the table and be printed. As soon as the printing is executed, we suppose the subject will again be taken up, and a few weeks more be consumed in debate.

The subject of the Northeastern Boundary, between the State of Maine and Great Britain, has been brought before the Senate, and is likely to become a question of much importance.

State of the Treasury.—The following important Message was received in both Houses on Thursday last:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to the consideration of Congress a statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the United States, with over twenty-eight millions in deposite with the States, and over fifteen millions due from individuals and banks, are, from the situation in which those funds are placed, in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge, with good faith and promptitude, the various pecuniary obligations of the Government.

The occurrence of this result has for some time been apprehended, and efforts made to avert it. As the principal difficulty arises from a prohibition in the present law to re-issue such Treasury notes as might be paid in before they fall due, and may be effectually obviated by giving the Treasury, during the whole year, the benefit of the full amount originally authorized, the remedy would seem to be obvious and easy.

The serious embarrassments likely to arise from a longer continuance of the present state of things induces me respectfully to invite the earliest action of Congress to the subject which may be consistent with a due regard to other public interests.

M. VAN BUREN.

May 10, 1838.

[We have not room for the report of the Secretary, which follows the above. He says that the whole amount of Treasury Notes yet to be issued is only $216,802, and the whole amount of other means in the Treasury is $347,432; making $564,234 in all. That unless immediate provision be made, the public faith will be broken. The want may be supplied, either by allowing the re-issue of the Treasury Notes already paid back, or the issue of new ones. The amount of the notes already returned upon the Treasury is over five and a half millions.]

The National Bankruptcy.—The reader will not fail to have his attention arrested by the piteous appeal which the President and Mr. Woodbury are compelled to make to Congress on the subject of the emptiness of the Treasury. He should not fail to bear ever in mind, that three years ago, the National Treasury was overflowing with forty millions of dollars, and that in the brief space which has intervened, a National Debt has been again created, and the Government is actually bankrupt. There probably never occurred a more signal instance of the mismanagement of the Finances of any country.

The Indian War.—Capt. Bulloch, at the head of 60 dragoons, captured four families of Seminoles, consisting of fourteen persons. Col. Harney with 160 dragoons, had gone in pursuit of Sam Jones, with information which will lead to the discovery of his hiding place.

Improvement.—The Hillborough Recorder, which has been conducted for more than eighteen years by Mr. Heartt, has been considerably enlarged, and we are glad to find from the Editor's Address to his patrons on the occasion, that it is in a more prosperous condition than it has ever heretofore been.

Departure of the Great Western.—There is no place like New York for creating an excitement, and assembling a crowd. It matters not what is the object, Gotham will always have a nine days wonder on hand. The latest, (so far as we have heard,) was the departure of the steamer Great Western, for England, with 71 passengers and about 20,000 letters, which she is expected to deliver at Bristol in 12 days. She was escorted out to sea by 17 Steam Boats, and it is supposed that 50,000 persons assembled to see her off.

A request, signed by a great number of citizens of New York, has been forwarded to Mr. Biddle, to establish a Bank in New York, with a capital of fifteen millions.

Our University.—The interest which the University has excited throughout the State, will, doubtless, render every measure, having a tendency to elevate its character and increase its usefulness, acceptable to the community. The Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, anxious to impart additional interest to the Commencement Exercises, and to create a Literary Festival worthy of the Institution and the State, have entered into arrangements to procure some member of their respective bodies, to deliver an Annual Address to the *Alumni*, and the graduating Class of the College, on the evening of the day on which the main Address is pronounced before the two Societies.

The fraternal intercourse, which this regulation is intended to produce—springing from early and cherished recollections, and renewed amid the scenes which gave them birth—must render the University the centre of increased attraction, and create a more lively and active interest in its welfare.

We are gratified to learn that, at the request of the Dialectic Society, our esteemed townsman, Charles Manly, Esq. has consented to deliver the first Address to the *Alumni*, and the graduating Class, at the ensuing Commencement.

We also learn that extensive arrangements will be made for the accommodation of Visiters, and apartments provided for the *Alumni* by their younger brethren.

Raleigh Register.

☞ The late elections in this State have had a singular effect upon every body. All parties seem to be pleased. The Conservatives are gratified at the signal defeat of their late Sub-Treasury associates, even though they lose their leader—the Subservients are delighted at the prostration of Rives, and are already holding out lures to a prominent Whig, to avow himself for their scheme—and the Whigs are cheered by the certainty that they have laid out forever the whole crew of charlatans who have been cajoling and plundering the people.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

We feel high satisfaction in laying before our readers the following testimony,—from a highly respectable and competent source,—of the stand which our young townsman, the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, occupies in public estimation. We have long been aware that if he failed to be useful in Congress, his failure could not be attributed to a want of ability, or a want of application to the duties of his station. Deep indeed were Mr. Stanly's disgrace if he faltered in duty or succumbed to arrogance, with the example before him which his Father set.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated,

WASHINGTON, April 29th, 1838.

"Young Stanly of our State, had a severe and somewhat protracted collision with Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Duelling Committee, and I assure you he acquitted himself in a manner every way worthy of his *name*. The Connecticut member commenced the attack, by animadverting, with great fierceness, on Stanly, as a young and inefficient antagonist, and he took his seat with much evident self-satisfaction.—But our young countryman soon came down upon him with a bolt of keen, bitter irony and sarcasm, which made his assailant start up from his dream of victory. I assure you no young member, during the whole course of my acquaintance with Congress, involving a period often years, has, by a single effort, placed himself as high as Mr. Stanly has by this complete overthrow of the phelgmatic Chairman of the Duelling Committee."

Noble Munificence.—The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, through its President, Mr. Biddle, has transmitted to our Mayor, the munificent and most unlooked for donation of $20,000, in aid of our suffering citizens. We have not words to express our deep and grateful sense of such a noble charity. It will carry comfort where desolation now reigns, and cause the widow's heart to sing for joy.—*Charleston Courier.*

Bank of the United States, May 5.

Hon. HENRY L. PINCKNEY, Mayor
of the City of Charleston, S. C.

Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, to express to the citizens of Charleston, their very sincere sympathy under the calamity which has recently befallen that city, and their anxiety to do every thing in their power to mitigate it. Such a misfortune, which even strangers must deplore, cannot fail to awaken the liveliest interest in every part of our common country. But this Institution, has during so long a series of years, been intimately connected in all the relations of business, with the community of Charleston, and has so many ties of friendly intercourse and personal regard with its members, that having witnessed and shared its prosperity, we are proportionably afflicted by this sudden reverse of its fortunes. The disaster, melancholy as it now seems, will doubtless soon be surmounted and repaired by the energy and the resources of your fellow citizens—but in the meantime, there might be much individual suffering, and much personal privation, which may be alleviated by immediate assistance. For this purpose, the Board of Directors place the enclosed contribution at the disposal of the City Authorities, who will have the goodness to employ it as they may deem most efficient, for the relief of the sufferers. With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

FRENCH BLOCKADE.—The American schrs. Dolphin and Byron returned yesterday from the coast of Mexico. They were bound hence to Matamoras with valuable cargoes of provisions, &c. but were not permitted to enter that port, having been boarded on their arrival by the French men of war stationed off that place, their papers endorsed, and ordered off. The two vessels were permitted to land their passengers and letters, but no other communication with the shore was allowed. The respective commanders of the above vessels inform us that they were treated with the utmost politeness by the officers of the squadron.

N. O. Bulletin.

Remedial.—A friend of ours suggests that hereafter if young ladies should discover holes in their black silk stockings just as they are dressing for Church, and their mothers should be too conscientious to darn them, they had better adopt the Chapel Hill remedy, i. e. black the skin with ink opposite to the hole. This is one of the *grandest discoveries of modern times.—Salisbury Watchman.*

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, *he will "sink or swim with the Van Buren cause."* The Whig advises him to look out for a *"life preserver."* The *low, black, raking, suspicious looking schooner* has been so tossed about off the coast of New York, where she was built, and principally fitted out, that we doubt whether she can make a voyage of the whole American coast in safety. The Ports of New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia, have been suddenly closed against her. She will be in bad condition therefore, to weather the Capes of North Carolina. It is thought from the looks of the Political sky, that there will be an awful tempest on our coast next August—our ancient Pistol had therefore, better look out for a *better boat* if he wants "a life preserver." Let him remember the fate of "the Richard Dobbs."

Salisbury Watchman.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, "for one, I am prepared to sink or swim with Martin Van Buren." The swimming is all over. The sinking may be done any time before 1840.

U. S. Gaz.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, since our last, Henrietta Company's boats Only Son, and Messenger, with goods for sundry persons of this place, and for D. L. Swain, Gov. Dudley, C. Jones, Lexington Manufacturing Company, J. Gibson, N. Hunt, W. Welch, D. Clark, D. Coffin, D. Lindsey, M. & T. Hunt, N. Hill, J. Allen, C. J. Williams, W. A. Stith, Salem Manufacturing Company, T. Whitaker, J. & R. Gilmer, S. Luckie & Co. T. J. Cowan, Cress & Boger, Rose, McAdoo & Scott, F. J. Hibbit, W. & Boyd, Waugh & Harper, E. & W. McCallum, B. Adams, B. C. Douthit, and others of the Interior.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN L. BOYKIN to Miss MARIA R. BEAMAN, all of said county.

In Raleigh, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Freeman, Mr. WILLIAM S. ROBERTS to Miss ANGELINE C. D. KING, of Raleigh.

In Salisbury, on the 1st inst., Dr. ROBERT M. BOUCHELLE to Miss JANE POLK, daughter of General Thomas G. Polk.

In Moore county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Noah Richardson, Mr. DUNCAN G. H. McINTOSH to Miss SARAH D. SMITH, daughter of Sampson D. Smith, Esq.—all of Moore.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 16.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

MOTHER'S REQUEST.

AN additional Supply of this popular Work, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 11, 1838. 93 2w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(In Equity)

Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.

100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(In Equity.)

Nathan King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian James McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

197 acres of Land,

Lying and being in the County of Cumberland, adjoining the lands of John McNeill, John Dew, and others, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 1st June next.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

May 14, 1838. 93 tm

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above until the day of meeting.

Notice.

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the "Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" held in the Town Hall, on Friday next 7½ o'clock P. M., at which the members are particularly requested to attend, as there will be business of importance.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

May 14, 1838.

Limestone Springs.

THIS healthy and agreeable Watering Place, established by an association of gentlemen, not for private gain, but to promote the prosperity of the State, by arresting the current of Northern travel, which has annually carried away hundreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other communities, will be prepared the ensuing season to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort not surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The main brick building will contain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an extensive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room! Two wooden houses and a number of cabins suitable for families are also provided. A piano and billiard table will be furnished for the amusement and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room, with a suitable band of music, will be always at their service. The main Spring is of delightful limestone water, which has proved highly beneficial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and adjoins an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide, provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House, with two pools walled up with marble, with a sufficient number of dressing apartments, is also contiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies have been provided, and first-rate cooks engaged; and the rates of boarding will be very moderate, as the following table will show:

Boarding, for a less time than 4 weeks, per week,	$6 00
Boarding, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week,	5 00
Boarding, for a less time than one week, per day,	1 00
Boarding for children, at the first table, full price.	
Boarding for children, at the second table, half price.	
Boarding for servants, half price.	
Horses, for less than a week, per day,	62½
do for less than 4 weeks, do	50
do over 4 weeks, per week,	2 50

J. W. CLARK,
Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.
May 12. 93-tlJ'ly.

Pocket Book Stolen.

ON the night of the 5th inst. the Subscriber's POCKET BOOK was stolen from his pocket, in Sampson County, on the Tarborough road. The book contained one $10 bill, and one $4 bill, both of the Cape Fear Bank; and the following notes of hand, viz:—one on Dempsy Leighton, for $24 55, dated Dec. 7, 1837; one on James T. Snipes for $9 65, same date; one on Duncan Blue for $3 05, same date; one on John Edwards for $3 60, same date; one on Samual J. Wade for $3, same date; one on Slade King for $1 25, same date; one on Samuel Smith for $2 50; all payable on the 7th of December, 1838. All persons are forewarned from trading for or paying the above notes to any one but myself.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the above book, money, and papers, by the subscriber, living on the road from Fayetteville to Smithfield, 22 miles from Fayetteville.

DAVID PHILLIPS.

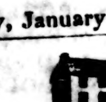
May 12, 1838. 93-1wpd

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75-tf.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

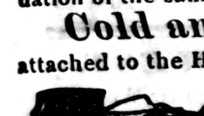
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c ; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

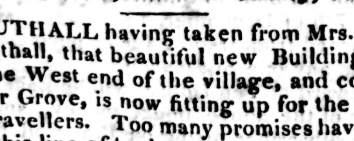
IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.



RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-t1J'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

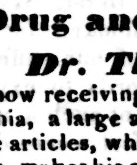
GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR ALFRED, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. 86tf.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

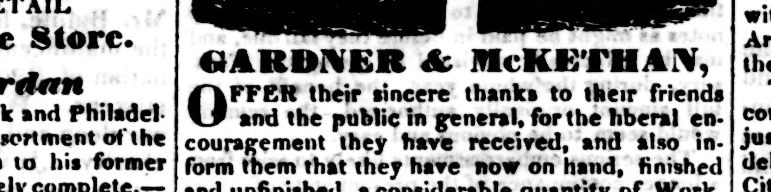
A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th March, a Negro man by the name of BOB, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, high forehead, rather bald, dark complexion, stutters badly when agitated, lost some of his fore teeth, scarred on the back. When he left me he wore a dark round Coat and black Satinett Pantaloons, and a high-bell-crown Hat—I think he will try to pass for a free man, and is making his way through the upper part of the State. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at my residence in Richmond County, or lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

D. B. NICHOLSON.

Richmond County, April 24, 1838. 91-6w

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf



NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

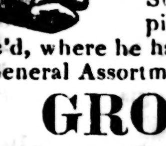
This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

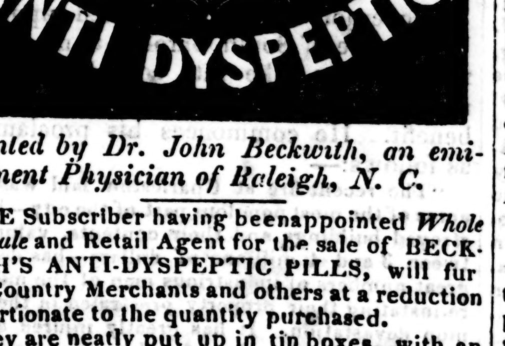
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forw[arding] Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having establ[ished] in Wilmington for the purpose of [...] the above business, respectfully tender[s his ser]vices to the public. Goods consigned to [him] forwarded with the utmost dispatch and [eve]ry particularity observed.—Particular [attention will] be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, [...] Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of [...] flatters himself that a knowledge of [...] bined with unremitting attention, will [...] a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFF[...]

REFERENCES.—O. P. Stark, Nott & S[...] Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [...] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayette[ville].

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the S[ubscribers]
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BE[LDEN].

April 17, 1838.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Let[ters of Ad]ministration on the personal Est[ate of Mat]thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Septem[ber Term] 1836, of Cumberland County Court. [All persons] having claims against the Estate of [the de]ceased, are hereby requested to present [them to] the Subscriber within the time prescribed [by law,] or this notice will be plead in bar of [recovery;] and all persons indebted to said Estate [are re]quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, [...]

September 5, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BE[LLS]

For Churches, Manufactories, Pl[antations,] &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated [Bell foun]ders in this country, having ma[de arrange]ments with the Subscriber to receive [and forward] all orders for their Bells of any size, [...] which they will warrant of the very be[st] quality, not surpassed by any Bells [...] Also, Town Clocks, Church and P[...] of superior finish and tones. Orders [and] information given by

JAMES [...]

N. B. They will warrant their Be[lls, and] any fail to give satisfaction, they w[ill be exchang]ed for another. Also Old Bells [...]

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW [GOODS!]

The Subscriber is now receiving [...]

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, [...] SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, S[...] &c. Being desirous to sell out by [...] Goods will be sold very cheap for Cas[h]

JOHN [...]

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill St[ones,] For Wheat, and Cologne S[tones for] Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent fo[r] the above Mill Stones in this Sta[te, by] Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, [...] would here inform those wanting the[m that] they can be furnished by sending the[ir orders to] me at this place. We *warrant* the a[rticle] *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new [one in]stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, [...]

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mi[xture]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND [FEVER.]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuab[le popu]lar Medicine. Just received b[y] E. J. [HALE.]

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Own[ers.]

I WILL attend to the sale of Lum[ber at this] place. Having been engaged in [...] for six or eight years past, I am unde[r...] sion my acquaintance with this and [...] ets is such as to enable me to dispos[e of it] to the best advantage. Where Lumber [is] to be wharfed, the usual charge of W[...] be made. Fair advances made when [...]

O. G. PA[...]

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 18[3]7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained L[etters of] Administration on the Estate of [...] Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of C[...] County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all [persons] indebted to said Estate to settle up, and [all per]sons having demands against said est[ate to pre]sent them within the time prescribed by [law, pro]perly authenticated, or this notice will [be plead] in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, [...]

March 20, 1838.

CARRIAGE For Sa[le.]

A GOOD second hand close CARRIA[GE, not] much used, hung on Sea Springs, [...] low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery

THE Subscriber has just received [a sup]ply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, [...] and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, [of va]rious kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H[ALE.]

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail [of Cum]berland County, as a runaway [...] on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl [named ...] cy, who is supposed to belong to S[...] Wright, of the State of Georgia. She [is about ...] years of age, about 5 feet high, black com[plexion,] and is a lunatic. The owner is requested [to come] forward, prove property, pay charges, [and take] her away, within the time required by [law, or she] will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, J[ailer.]

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two mi[les from] Town, formerly the property of Col. [...] Ashe. Possession given immediately. [...] a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached, [...] will be rented, with or without the above [...] 50 acres of good river Land, of which [...] fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather [top,] patent turned Axletree and Elliptic S[prings,] with Harness, warranted of the best ma[terials and] workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by NOTT & ST[...]

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Ba[gging,] For sale by

JOHN McA[...]